

MUSIC - UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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Händel, Georg Friedrich
[Concerto grosso, op. 6,
no. 12, B minor]
Concerto

M

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H13

op.6

no.12

S3

Edition Eulenburg

No. 263

HÄNDEL
Concerto grosso
No. 12

B minor – Si mineur – H moll

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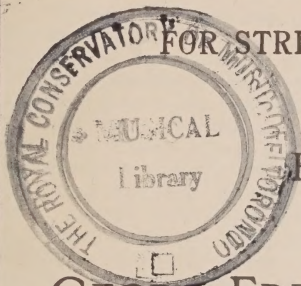
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Edition Eulenburg

CONCERTO GROSSO



FOR STRING ORCHESTRA

No. 12

B minor

by

GEORG FRIEDRICH HÄNDEL

Op. 6, No. 12

Revised and with a Foreword
by

GEORG SCHUMANN

GORDON V. THOMPSON
— LIMITED —

902 YONGE ST.
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HÄNDEL

CONCERTI GROSSI FOR STRING INSTRUMENTS

Though much has been written concerning the performance of the works of Händel and Bach, the practice of music to-day proves it to have been of little benefit. So loose are the performances of Händel's works, for example, that it is hardly possible to hear one given in the same way, in two German towns, although these works are obtainable in the complete edition and the original form.

The sense for the execution of old music seems to be increasingly on the wane. By various arrangements and the constant addition of modern instruments the attempt is made to "set the old man upon his feet." The mistake unfortunately is of long standing. However able Mozart's arrangement of the "Messiah" may be, it springs from false suppositions. Mendelssohn, whose services to Bach's music will never be forgotten, either instinctively or from a sense of fitness, sought to replace the higher range of the Trumpet by the modern Clarinet. Many specified conductors subsequently arranged the works of Händel, and in order to fill in the harmony gradually employed the complete modern orchestra. Recitative was accompanied by four Cellos in chords or by the full string orchestra; everything, indeed, was tried in order to obviate the difficulty. Even the Matthew-Passion was not spared by Rob. Franz, who decked it out by the addition of Trombones. But the Continuo is not arranged for modern instruments; it is left out entirely, and the works of the old masters are given without the complimentary harmonies. The only remedy for these confused circumstances is *for our musical institutions to include the instruction of practical performance of old music in their scheme.*

In "The method of playing the cross-flute" by Quantz, and Phil. E. Bach's "The true art of piano-playing" we possess two convincing text-books. The assertion that the tone-colour of the Händel and Bach orchestra is monotonous can only be found true when their music is given stiffly and monotonously in dynamics and tempo. And the fact that even the old masters demanded freedom in performance is shown by Quantz in several passages of his book. He says:—"Effectiveness in music depends almost as much on the performer as on the composer. The best composition can be ruined by bad performance, while a moderate piece of music can be improved by a good execution of it." And later:—"If everything were played with the greatest intensity or the utmost moderation this advantage (the production of climax) would be lost, as between *ff* and *pp* there are many gradations of tone as there are in spoken words; and these must be recognized by a musician of feeling and good judgment and employed with discretion." Or:—"The best effect is produced when the accompanying instruments follow the Soloist in light and shade, in an Adagio, and the various degrees of tone."

The choruses of Händel, for instance, admit of a wealth of "nuance" and character, but good musical taste and feeling must serve as a guide to remain within the limits which the style of the music requires. To apply modern tendencies to old works, as is so often done to-day, is just as wrong as the

direct opposite. It is true that the older masters regarded music in a different light, but theirs was so full of melody and form that it only needs good taste to outline it.

The credit is undoubtedly due to Chrysander for having laid down how the works of Händel should be performed and it is not his fault if confusion to-day seems to be on the increase.

The present twelve Concerti grossi which Händel composed in the year 1739 appear absolutely in their original form, without any additions. Their performance is unthinkable without the piano. Händel undoubtedly employed a various number of Clavicembali according to the size of their string orchestra. But our modern attempts to balance our big string orchestra with one or several Cembali cannot be justified. Quantz mentions in his book published in 1752 that the Pianoforte is preferable to the Clavicembalo for accompaniment even though several of the latter are used.

A piano possessing a good tone is better related to our large modern orchestra. If the Cembalo is used, then a return to the smaller orchestra should be made. But why do so? Bach's and Händel's Orchestral Concertos are more effective in a big setting. Their musical kernel grows with volume of sound. But as a matter of course it follows that Oboes, Flutes, Bassoons, etc. must be used chorally.

The Solo and Tutti markings in the three Solo parts of these Concertos seem to be unnecessary except as a guide to orchestral entries. The bowings given in the initial bars are to be followed later on. The Andante of the 7th Concerto is especially remarkable with its many re-echoed passages of extraordinary charm.

In Händel's score the three Solo instruments are placed together above the Tutti Orchestra. In the present edition, as in earlier scores, the 'Cello part is put over the Bass.

Berlin, September 1906.

Prof. GEORG SCHUMANN.

HÄNDEL

ZWÖLF GROSSE KONZERTE FÜR STREICHINSTRUMENTE

Soviel auch schon über die Ausführung Händel'scher und Bach'scher Werke geschrieben wurde: die Musikpraxis unserer Zeit zeigt nur bis zu einem geringen Grade, daß diese Anregungen auf fruchtbaren Boden gefallen sind. Ganz besonders herrscht bei den Aufführungen Händel'scher Werke eine Zerfahrenheit, daß man wohl behaupten könnte, nicht in zwei deutschen Städten ein Händel'sches Werk auf die gleiche Art ausführen zu hören, obwohl diese Werke in einer Gesamtausgabe in der originalen Gestalt vorhanden sind.

Der Sinn für die Ausübung alter Musik scheint immer mehr zu schwinden. Man versucht immer wieder durch Bearbeitungen und Hinzufügen von modernen Instrumenten, den Alten „auf die Beine zu helfen“. Der Fehler ist zwar leider alt.

So genial auch die Bearbeitung des „Messias“ durch Mozart ist, sie ging doch aus einer falschen Voraussetzung hervor. Mendelssohn, dessen unvergängliche Verdienste um die Bach'sche Musik unvergessen bleiben werden, versuchte — der Not gehorchend oder dem eigenen Triebe — die hohen Lagen der Trompeten durch die modernen Klarinetten zu ersetzen. Viele namhafte Dirigenten bearbeiteten nach ihm die Werke Händels und zogen allmählich zur Ausfüllung der Harmonien das ganze moderne Orchester heran. Die Rezitative wurden von vier Celli in Akkorden begleitet oder vom gesamten Streich-Orchester, es wurde alles versucht, um aus der Verlegenheit zu kommen. Selbst die Matthäus-Passion blieb nicht der Ausschmückung durch Posaunen (Bearb. von Rob. Franz) verschont. Als Beweis, wie wenig heute noch Klarheit über die Ausführung dieser Werke herrscht, mag die Tatsache gelten, daß wiederholt nach der Franz'schen Bearbeitung der Matthäus-Passion verlangt wurde von einer Stelle, welche sich glücklich schätzt, dieses Werk immer im Original geboten zu haben. Aber man setzt den Continuo nicht nur in moderne Instrumente um, nein, man läßt ihn auch ganz weg und spielt die Werke alter Meister ohne die füllenden Harmonien. In diese zerfahrenen Verhältnisse kann nur eins für die Zukunft Licht bringen: Unsere Musikinstitute müssen den Unterricht für die praktische Ausübung alter Musik in ihren Lehrplan aufnehmen.

In Quantzens „Versuch einer Anweisung die Flute traversière zu spielen“ und Phil. E. Bach's „Die wahre Art das Klavier zu spielen“ u. A. besitzen wir überzeugende Lehrbücher. Die Behauptung, die Klangfarbe des Händel'schen und Bach'schen Orchesters sei monoton, kann eben nur dort zutreffen, wo deren Musik monoton und starr in Dynamik und Tempo vorgetragen wird. Und daß auch die Alten nach Freiheit im Vortrag verlangten, beweist Quantz an mehreren Stellen seines Buches. Er sagt:

„Die gute Wirkung einer Musik hängt fast ebensoviel von den Ausführern, als von dem Komponisten ab. Die beste Komposition kann durch einen schlechten Vortrag verstümmelt, eine mittelmäßige Komposition aber durch einen guten Vortrag verbessert werden.“ Später:

„Hätte man nun allezeit in der größten Stärke oder Schwäche gespielt, so würde dieser Vorteil (Steigerung zu erzielen) verloren gehen, zu geschweigen, daß zwischen dem *ff* und *pp* mehrere Stufen der Mäßigung sich befinden, als man mit

Worten ausdrücken kann; und welche nur mittelst der Empfindung und Beurteilung aus dem Vortrag eines guten Konzertisten erkannt und sodann mit Diskretion ausgeübt werden müssen.“ Oder:

„Wenn in einem Adagio der Konzertist den Ton bald verstärkt, bald mäßigt und also durch Schatten und Licht mit Affekt spielt, so tut es die schönste Wirkung, wenn ihm die Akkompagnisten in derselben Art zu Hilfe kommen und ihren Ton mit ihm zugleich verstärken und mäßigen.“

Gerade Händel'sche Chöre z. B. lassen eine Fülle feinsten Charakteristik und Nuancierung zu. Allerdings muß ein guter musikalischer Geschmack und das richtige Gefühl der Leitfaden sein, innerhalb der Grenzen zu bleiben, die der Stil der Musik erfordert. Unser modernes Musizieren auf die alten Werke anzuwenden, wie dies heute vielfach geschieht, ist ebenso falsch, wie das direkte Gegenteil. Gewiß haben die alten Meister bei der Ausführung ihrer Musik nicht eine solche im Sinne unserer heutigen Musik im Auge gehabt — andererseits liegt in ihrer Melodik und ihrer Gestaltung soviel, daß es nur eines guten musikalischen Geschmacks bedarf, um diese Linien musikalisch auszuprägen.

Über die Ausführung Händel'scher Werke gebührt Chrysander ohne allen Zweifel das Verdienst, nachdrücklichst darauf hingewiesen zu haben, wie diese Musik aufgeführt sein will. Leider scheint aber die Verwirrung, ohne seine Schuld, zur Zeit nur noch größer geworden zu sein.

Die vorliegenden zwölf großen Konzerte, welche Händel im Jahre 1739 komponierte, erscheinen vollständig in der Originalgestalt und ohne jede weitere Zutat. Ihre Ausführung ist ohne Klavier undenkbar. Händel selbst hat gewiß, je nach der Stärke der Besetzung der Streich-Instrumente, mehrere Clavicymbal benutzt.

„Den Clavicymbal verstehe ich bey allen Musikern, sie seyn kleine oder große mit dabey,“ sagt Quantz.

Die heutigen Bestrebungen aber, neben unser großes Steichorchester ein oder mehrere Clavicymbal zu setzen, sind gewiß nicht zu rechtfertigen. Quantz erwähnt auch schon in seinem 1752 erschienenen Buch das Pianoforte als vorteilhafter zur Begleitung gegenüber dem Clavicymbal, selbst wenn es mehrere Clavies hat. Ein klangvoller schöner Flügel steht im richtigeren Verhältnis zu unserem heutigen großen Orchester. Soll es durchaus ein Cembalo sein, so stelle man dem auch die alte kleine Orchesterbesetzung gegenüber.

Aber wozu? Bach'sche und Händel-Orchester-Konzerte wirken nur mehr in großer Orchester-Besetzung. Ihre kernige Sprache wächst nur im großen Klang. Ganz selbstverständlich müssen dementsprechend aber auch Oboe, Flöten, Fagotte usw. chorisch besetzt sein.

Die Solo- und Tutti-Bezeichnungen in den drei Solostimmen der vorliegenden Konzerte erscheinen an sich überflüssig, sie dienen den Konzertisten nur dazu, um ihnen die Einsätze des Orchesters anzuzeigen. Die Stricharten haben, wie in den ersten Takten angedeutet, auch weiterhin Geltung. Im 7. Konzert betrachte man besonders das Andante, welches eine große Anzahl ungemein reizvoller Echostellen bringt.

In Händel's Partitur stehen die drei Solo-Instrumente zusammen über dem Tutti-Orchester. In der vorliegenden Ausgabe ist, wie in früheren Partituren, die Violoncellstimme über die Baßstimme gelegt.

Concerto, No. 12

G. F. Händel.
1685 - 1759

Largo.

Violino I. *concertino*

Violino II. *concertino*

Violino I. *ripieno*

Violino II. *ripieno*

Viola.

Violoncello.

Bassi. *(Continuo)*

Solo.

Solo.

6 6 5 6 6 4 3 6 6 6 5 4 3

Tutti.

Tutti.

Solo.

Solo.

Tutti.

Solo.

6 6 6 6 5 6 6 5 4 5 4 #

Solo. Tutti. 10 Solo.

Solo. Tutti.

f *p* *f*

f *p* *f*

f *p* *f*

f *p* *f*

Tutti. Solo. Tutti. Solo.

f *p* *f*

f *p* *f*

f *p* *f*

6 5 $\sharp$ 9 8 6 9 8 6 9 8

Tutti.

Solo. Tutti.

f

Tutti.

f 6 7 $\sharp$ 6 9 3 6 6 3

Solo. Tutti. *pp* *f*

Solo. Tutti. *pp* *f*

Solo. *f*

6 6 5 6 6 5
4 2

Solo. Tutti. 20 Adagio.

Solo. Tutti.

Solo. Tutti. *f*

6 6 5 6 6 #
4 2

Allegro.

First system of musical notation. It consists of seven staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with a 'Solo.' marking. The second staff is a treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing a melodic line with a 'Solo.' marking. The third and fourth staves are treble clefs with the same key signature and time signature, both containing rests. The fifth staff is a bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing a melodic line with a 'Solo.' marking. The sixth and seventh staves are bass clefs with the same key signature and time signature, both containing rests.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of seven staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with a 'Tutti.' marking. The second staff is a treble clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing a melodic line with a 'Tutti.' marking. The third and fourth staves are treble clefs with the same key signature and time signature, both containing rests. The fifth staff is a bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing a melodic line with a 'Tutti.' marking. The sixth and seventh staves are bass clefs with the same key signature and time signature, both containing rests. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final measure containing the numbers 6, 8, 4, and a sharp sign (#).

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-6. The score is written for six staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a 'Solo.' marking. The second staff also has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, and it begins with a 'Tutti.' marking. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps, and it begins with a 'Tutti.' marking. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). Fingerings 6 and 5 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

Musical score for the second system, measures 7-10. The score continues from the first system. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, and it begins with a '10' marking. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps, and it begins with a 'Tutti.' marking. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include 'f' (forte). Fingerings 6 and 5 are indicated at the bottom of the staves.

6 6/5 6 6(♯)

6 6 ♯ 6 6

20

f

f

f

f

Tutti.

f

f 6 6 5 # # 6

Solo.

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

Solo.

p

f

6 4 # # (4) # # 6

Tutti.

8 4 # 6 f

30

(6) 6 6 6

6 6 8

Solo.

pp

Solo.

6 5 6 5 6

Musical score for measures 5 and 6. The score is written for a piano (upper staves) and a cello/bass (lower staves). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part features a complex, fast-moving melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The cello/bass part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The word "Tutti." is written above the piano part in measure 6. The measure numbers 5 and 6 are printed below the cello/bass staff.

Musical score for measures 7 and 8. The score is written for a piano (upper staves) and a cello/bass (lower staves). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part continues with a fast, intricate melody. The cello/bass part maintains its rhythmic accompaniment. The measure numbers 7 and 8 are printed below the cello/bass staff.

First system of a musical score in D major (two sharps). It consists of seven staves. The top four staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The music features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature is D major. The system concludes with a double bar line and a series of fingerings: 6, 6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the piece with similar melodic complexity. The system includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *Solo.* (solo). The key signature remains D major. The system concludes with a double bar line and a series of fingerings: 6, 4, 5, 8, 4, 2, 4, 2, 6, 6.

System 50, measures 7-9. The score is in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a melody with some rests. The third and fourth staves have treble clefs and contain mostly rests with occasional notes. The fifth staff has an alto clef and contains mostly rests with occasional notes. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains mostly rests with occasional notes. Measure numbers 7, 6, and 6 # are indicated below the staves.

System 51, measures 10-12. The score continues in D major and 4/4 time. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a melody with some rests. The third and fourth staves have treble clefs and contain mostly rests with occasional notes. The fifth staff has an alto clef and contains mostly rests with occasional notes. The sixth staff has a bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The seventh staff has a bass clef and contains mostly rests with occasional notes. Measure numbers 6 #, (6) 7, and 6 # are indicated below the staves.

First system of musical notation, measures 6 and 7. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic. The top three staves (treble clef) are marked *f* and *Tutti.*. The bottom three staves (bass clef) are marked *f* and *Tutti.*. The bottom staff includes figured bass notation: 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Second system of musical notation, measures 8, 9, and 10. The score continues in G major and 3/4 time. The top three staves (treble clef) and bottom three staves (bass clef) contain melodic and harmonic lines. The bottom staff includes figured bass notation: 6, 6, 6, 7.

First system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The top five staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and various rhythmic values. Below the staves, there are fingerings: '7' and a sharp sign under the first staff, and '7 6 # 6' under the fifth staff.

Second system of musical notation, also featuring six staves with a brace on the left. The notation continues with treble and bass clefs, the same key signature, and various rhythmic patterns. The word "Solo." appears above the third staff and below the fifth staff. Fingerings '6', '7', and a sharp sign with '6' are indicated below the staves.

60 61 62 63 64 65 66

f *pp* *Tutti* *f* *p* *f* *pp*

6 6 4 # 6

70 71 72 73 74 75 76

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *pp*

6 4 3 7 # 7 # 6 3 8

E. E. 1347

First system of a musical score in D major (two sharps). It consists of seven staves. The top six staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The first five staves are treble clef, and the sixth is bass clef. The seventh staff is also bass clef. The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingering numbers (6, 5, 3, 6, 5, 6, 6, #, 6) are written below the bottom staff.

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It also consists of seven staves with the same clef arrangement. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamics markings include *p* (piano) on several staves. Fingering numbers (6, 6, 6, 4, #, 6) are written below the bottom staff.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the 1911 Broadway musical "The Little Rascals". It is a piano arrangement for a four-hand piano, featuring a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is in 2/4 time and the key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score is divided into three systems, each with two staves. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second system starts with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The third system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score is divided into three systems, each with two staves. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second system starts with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The third system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The tempo is marked "Moderato".

Adagio.

6 6/4 5 6 6 6/4 5 7 6 5 4 #

Larghetto, e piano.

Violino I. II. *concert.*
e Violino I. *ripieno.*Violino II. *ripieno*
e Viola.

Tutti Bassi.

50

6 7 6 6 6 6 6 5 6 5 #

f

f 6 6 6 6 4 #

60

6 6 5 6 5 6

70

p

6 5 4 3 *p* 6 6 6

6 6 # 6 7 6 4 # 6 #

80

f

6 5 # 6 *f* 6 6 5 6 5 4 3

Largo.

Violino I. *concertino.* Solo.

Violino II. Solo.

Violino I. *ripieno.* *p*

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello. Solo.

Bassi.

6 4 2 7 # 6 4 7 5 #

Tutti.

7 # 6 4 7 7 6 7 6 #

Allegro.

Violino I.

conc. e rip.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Bassi.

First system of music (measures 1-4). Violino I plays a continuous eighth-note melody. Violino II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent.

Second system of music (measures 5-8). Violino I and Violino II play eighth-note patterns. Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent.

Third system of music (measures 9-12). All instruments play eighth-note patterns. Measure 9 is marked with a '10' above the staff.

First system of a musical score in D major (two sharps). It consists of five staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom three are bass clef. The music features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Below the staves, there are fingerings: 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, #, 6.

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It also consists of five staves. The notation continues with intricate melodic lines. Below the staves, there are fingerings: #, 6, #, 6, 6, '7, 7, #.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top two staves have more complex melodic development, including a trill (tr) marked above a note. The bottom three staves have simpler accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

First system of a musical score in D major (two sharps). It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains eighth-note triplets and trills. The second staff has a treble clef and contains eighth-note triplets. The third staff has an alto clef and contains eighth notes. The fourth and fifth staves have bass clefs and contain eighth notes. Below the staves, there are six groups of figures: 6, 6, 6b, 6 5b, 6 5, 6 6 6, and 6.

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 30. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains eighth notes, a trill, and a triplet. The second staff has a treble clef and contains eighth notes. The third and fourth staves have bass clefs and contain eighth notes. The fifth staff is empty. Below the staves, there are five groups of figures: #, 6, #, 6, and #.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains eighth-note triplets and trills. The second staff has a treble clef and contains eighth-note triplets. The third, fourth, and fifth staves have bass clefs and contain eighth notes. Below the staves, there are five groups of figures: #, #, #, #, and #.

40

6 6 6 6 6 4

6 # 6 # 6

6 6

50

6 6 4 2 6 # 6 #

6 # 6 #

6 6 # # 4 2 6 6 # 5

6 # 6 # 4/2 6 6 # 5 6

7 6 7 6 # 4/2 6 6 3 4/2 6

6 # 6 # 4/2 6 6 5 #

No.
 144. Haydn, Quartett, op. 64, 1, C
 145. Haydn, Quartett, op. 71, 2, D
 146. Haydn, Quartett, op. 74, 1, C
 147. Haydn, Quartett, op. 74, 2, F
 148. Haydn, Quartett, op. 71, 3, Es
 149. Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 4, G
 150. Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 5, F (m. Serenade)
 151. Haydn, Quartett, op. 9, 2, Es
 152. Haydn, Quartett, op. 17, 4, Cm
 153. Haydn, Quart., op. 33, 5, G (Russ.-No. 5)
 154. Haydn, Quartett, op. 42, Dm
 155. Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 5, F
 156. Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 6, D (Frosch-)
 157. Haydn, Quartett, op. 17, 3, Es
 158. Mozart, Klavier-Quartett, Gm [478]
 159. Mozart, Klavier-Quartett, Es [493]
 160. Mozart, Klavier-Quintett, Es [452]
 161. Tschalkowsky, Quartett, op. 11, D
 162. Haydn, Quartett, op. 51 (Sieben Worte)
 163. Haydn, Quart., op. 20, 1, Es (Sonn.-No. 1)
 164. Haydn, Quart., op. 20, 3, Gm (Sonn.-No. 3)
 165. Haydn, Quart., op. 33, 1, Hm (Russ.-No. 1)
 166. Haydn, Quart., op. 33, 4, B (Russ.-No. 4)
 167. Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 1, B
 168. Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 2, C
 169. Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 3, Es
 170. Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 1, B
 171. Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 2, Es
 172. Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 3, D
 173. Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 5, B
 174. Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 6, C
 175. Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 1, A
 176. Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 2, E
 177. Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 3, Es
 178. Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 4, F
 179. Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 5, D
 180. Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 6, B
 181. Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 1, E
 182. Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 2, C
 183. Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 3, G
 184. Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 4, B
 185. Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 6, A
 186. Haydn, Quartett, op. 9, 3, G
 187. Haydn, Quartett, op. 9, 5, B
 188. Haydn, Quartett, op. 9, 6, A
 189. Haydn, Quartett, op. 33, 6, D (Russ.-No. 6)
 190. Haydn, Quartett, op. 55, 2, Fm
 191. Haydn, Quartett, op. 76, 6, Es
 192. Mozart, Quartett, D [285]
 193. Mozart, Quartett, A [298]
 194. Mozart, Quartett, F [370]
 195. Mozart, Sextett (Divertimento) F [247]
 196. Tschalkowsky, Quartett, op. 22, F
 197. Tschalkowsky, Quartett, op. 30, Es m
 198. Stanford, Quartett, op. 44, G
 199. Stanford, Quartett, op. 45, A m
 200. Beethoven, Klavier-Quintett, op. 16, Es
 201. Borodin, Quartett, No. 2, D
 202. Raff, Quartett, op. 192, 2, D
 203. Volkmann, Quartett, op. 34, G
 204. Volkmann, Quartett, op. 35, Em
 205. Volkmann, Quartett, op. 37, Fm
 206. Volkmann, Quartett, op. 43, Es
 207. Verdi, Quartett, Em
 208. Sgambati, Quartett, op. 17, Cism
 212. Brahms, Klavier-Quintett, op. 34, Fm
 213. Volkmann, Quartett, op. 14, Gm
 214. Beethoven, Quintett, op. 4, Es
 215. Beethoven, Quintett, op. 104, Cm
 216. Beethoven, Quintett-Fuge, op. 137, D
 217. Mozart, Sextett, F (Dorfmas.) (K.-V. 522)
 218. Mozart, Quint. G (Nachtmus.) (K.-V. 525)
 219. Borodin, Quartett No. 1, A
 220. Jongen, Quartett, Cm

No.
 221. Volkmann, Klavier-Trio, op. 3, F
 222. Volkmann, Klavier-Trio, op. 5, Bm
 223. Beethoven, Klavier-Trio, op. 11, B
 224. Taubert, Quartett, op. 56, Fism
 225. Klughardt, Quartett, op. 61, D
 226. Foerster, Quartett, op. 15, E
 227. Wilm, Sextett, op. 27, Hm
 228. Schumann, Märchen-erzählungen, op. 132
 229. Sinding, Klavier-Quintett, op. 5, Em
 230. Hochberg, Quartett, op. 22, Es
 231. Hochberg, Quartett, op. 27, 1, D
 233. Schubert, Klav.-Trio, op. 148, Es (Noct.)
 234. Scontrino, Quartett, Gm
 235. Brahms, Sextett, op. 18, B
 236. Brahms, Sextett, op. 36, G
 237. Brahms, Quintett, op. 88, F
 238. Brahms, Quintett, op. 111, G
 239. Brahms, Quintett, op. 115, Hm (Klarin.-)
 240. Brahms, Quartett, op. 51, 1, Cm
 241. Brahms, Quartett, op. 51, 2, A m
 242. Brahms, Quartett, op. 67, B
 243. Brahms, Klavier-Quartett, op. 25, Gm
 244. Brahms, Klavier-Quartett, op. 26, A
 245. Brahms, Klavier-Quartett, op. 60, Cm
 246. Brahms, Klavier-Trio, op. 8, H
 247. Brahms, Klavier-Trio, op. 87, C
 248. Brahms, Klavier-Trio, op. 101, Cm
 249. Brahms, Horn-Trio, op. 40, Es
 250. Brahms, Klarinetten-Trio, op. 114, A m
 251. Tschalkowsky, Klav.-Trio, op. 50, A m
 252. Beethoven, Rondino Es (Nachgel. Werk)
 253. Gromis, Quartett, A
 254. Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 3, G
 255. Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 8, B
 256. Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 2, F
 258. Sinigaglia, Konzert-Etude f. Quartett
 259. Haydn, Klavier-Trio, No. 1, G
 260. Suter, Quartett, op. 1, D
 261. Scontrino, Quartett, C
 262. Mozart, Haffner-Serenade (K.-V. 250)
 263. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 12, Hm
 264. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 1, G
 265. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 2, F
 266. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 3, Em
 267. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 4, A m
 268. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 5, D
 269. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 6, Gm
 270. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 7, B
 271. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 8, Cm
 272. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 9, F
 273. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 10, Dm
 274. Händel, Concerto grosso No. 11, A
 275. Smetana, Quartett, Em (Aus m. Leben)
 276. Grieg, Quartett, op. 27, Gm
 277. Sinding, Quartett, op. 70, A m
 278. Beethoven, Kakadu-Variat. G, op. 121a
 280. Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 1, F
 281. Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 4, G
 282. Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 5, D
 283. August Reuss, Quartett, op. 25, Dm
 284. Smetana, Quartett, Dm
 285. H. Wolf, Quartett, Dm
 286. H. Wolf, Ital. Serenade f. Quartett, G
 287. Reger, Flöten-Trio (Serenade), op. 77a, D
 288. Reger, Streich-Trio, op. 77b, A m
 289. R. v. Mojsisovics, Streich-Trio, op. 21, A
 291. Carl Schroeder, Quartett, op. 89, C
 292. Strauss, Klavier-Quartett, op. 13, Cm
 293. Reger, Quartett, op. 109, Es
 294. Sibellus, Quartett, op. 56, Dm (Forest Idylls)
 295. Reger, Klavier-Quartett, op. 113, Dm
 296. Reger, Sextett, op. 118, F
 297. Beethoven, Quartett, F n. d. Son. op. 14, I
 298. Dvořák, Quartett, op. 34, Dm

CHAMBER MUSIC

- No.
299. Dvořák, Quartett, op. 51, Es
300. Dvořák, Quartett, op. 61, C
301. Dvořák, Quartett, op. 80, E
302. Dvořák, Quartett, op. 96, F
303. Dvořák, Quartett, op. 105, As
304. Dvořák, Quartett, op. 106, G
305. Dvořák, Klavier-Quintett, op. 81, A
306. Dvořák, Streich-Quintett, op. 97, Es
307. Scontrino, Praeludium und Fuge, Fm
308. Mozart, Serenade f. 8 Blasinstr., Es [375]
309. Mozart, Serenade f. 8 Blasinstr., Cm [388]
310. Bruckner, Streich-Quintett, F
311. August Reuss, Quartett, op. 31, E
312. Reger, Flöten-Trio (Seren.), op. 141a, G
313. Reger, Streich-Trio, op. 141 b, Dm
314. Reger, Quartett, op. 121, Fism
315. Klose, Quartett (Ein Tribut in 4 Raten), Es
316. Mendelssohn, Arnold, Quartett, op. 67, D
317. Grieg, Quartett, Fdur (unvollendet)
318. Schönberg, Sextett (Verk. Nacht), op. 4
319. Reger, Quartett, op. 74, Dm
320. Straesser, Quartett, op. 42, Em
321. Scontrino, Quartett, F
322. Reger, Klarinetten-Quintett, op. 146, A
323. Franck, Quartett, D
324. Pfützner, Klavier-Quintett, op. 23, C
325. Suter, Sextett, op. 18, C
326. Suter, Quartett, op. 20, G
327. Andreae, Quartett, op. 33, Em
328. Barblan, Quartett, op. 19, D

901. Wagner, Rienzi
902. Wagner, Der fliegende Holländer
903a. Wagner, Tannhäuser
903b. Wagner, Varianten d. Pariser Bearbg
904. Wagner, Lohengrin
905. Wagner, Tristan und Isolde
906. Wagner, Meistersinger v. Nürnberg
907. Wagner, Rheingold
908. Wagner, Die Walküre
909. Wagner, Siegfried

OPERAS

- No.
329. Franck, Klavier-Quintett, Fm
330. Dvořák, Klavier-Quartett, op. 8
331. Dvořák, Klavier-Trio, op. 65, F
332. Dvořák, Klav.-Trio, op. 90, Em (Du
333. Reger, Klavier-Quartett, op. 133
334. Schönberg, Quartett, op. 7, Dm
335. Smetana, Klavier-Trio, op. 15,
336. Reger, Klavier-Quintett, op. posth
337. Dvořák, Sextett, op. 48, A
338. Dvořák, Quintett, op. 77, G
339. Dohnányi, Quartett, op. 15, Des
340. Reger, Klavier-Quintett, op. 64
341. Saint-Saëns, Klav.-Trio, op. 18,
342. Saint-Saëns, Klav.-Quint., op. 1
343. Dohnányi, Klav.-Quintett, op. 26
344. Nápravník, Quartett, op. 16, E
345. Tscherepnin, Quartett, op. 11
346. Haas, Quartett, op. 32, C
347. Mozart, Horn-Quintett, Es [407]
348. Corelli, Weihnachts-Konzert
349. Mozart, Divertimento No. 11, D
350. Graener, Quartett, op. 65, Am
351. Mozart, Divertimento No. 13, F
352. Mozart, Divertimento No. 14, B
353. Schubert, Quartett, op. posth.
354. Schubert, Quartettsatz, op. posth
355. Haydn, Quartett, op. 77, 2. F
356. Haydn, Quartett, op. 103, B
357. Corelli, Concerto grosso No. 1
358. Corelli, Concerto grosso No. 3

910. Wagner, Götterdämmerung
911. Wagner, Parsifal
912. Mozart, Zauberflöte (H. Aberl
913. Humperdinck, Hänsel und G
914. Beethoven, Fidelio
915. Weber, Der Freischütz (H
916. Mozart, Figaros Hochzeit (H
917. Gluck, Iphigenie a. Tauris (H
918. Mozart, Don Giovanni (A. Ein

CHORAL WORKS

951. Beethoven, Missa solemnis
952. Brahms, Requiem (dtsh., frz., engl., it.)
953. Bach, Matthäus-Passion
954. Mozart, Requiem
955. Haydn, Die Schöpfung
956. Händel, Der Messias
959. Bach, Hohe Messe, H moll
960. Bruckner, Te Deum
961. Bruckner, Große Messe, F moll
962. Bach, Weihnachtsoratorium
963. Palestrina, Missa Papae Marcelli
964. Bach, Magnificat (Scherling)
965. Bach, Johannes-Passion

966. Palestrina, Stabat Mater
967. Bach, Der zufriedengestellte A
968. Reger, Der 100. Psalm
969. Brahms, Requiem (Text deu
970. Schubert, Messe No. 6, Es
971. Bach, Kaffee-Kantate
972. Bruckner, 150. Psalm
973. Pergolesi, Stabat Mater
974. Schubert, Messe No. 5, As
975. Verdi, Requiem
976. Schütz, Matthäus-Passion
977. Schütz, Johannes-Passion

CANTATAS AND MOTETS

1001. Bach, No. 12: Weinen, Klagen
1002. Bach, No. 11: Lobel Gott (Himmelfahrtsor.)
1003. Bach, No. 80: Ein' feste Burg
1004. Bach, No. 6: Bleib bei uns
1005. Bach, No. 161: Komm, du süße Todesstunde
1006. Bach, „Mer han en neue Oberkeet“
Instr. von Felix Gottl
1007. Bach, No. 106: Gottes Zeit
1008. Bach, No. 56: Kreuzstab-Kantate
1009. Bach, No. 79: Gott der Herr ist Sonn' u. Schild
1010. Bach, No. 54: Widerstehe doch der Sünde
1011. Bach, No. 4: Christ lag in Todesbanden
1012. Bach, No. 1: Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern
1013. Bach, No. 34: O ewiges Feuer
1014. Bach, No. 81: Jesus schläft, was soll ich hoffen
1015. Bach, No. 85: Ich bin ein guter Hirt

1016. Bach, No. 31: Der Himmel lacht
1017. Bach, No. 60: O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort
1018. Bach, No. 50: Nun ist das H
1019. Bach, No. 65: Sie werden aus alle kommen
1020. Bach, No. 140: Wachet auf
1021. Bach, No. 55: Ich armer Mensch, ich Sünd
1022. Mozart, Exultate jubilate
1023. Bach, No. 104: Du Hirte Isra
1024. Bach, No. 182: Himmelskönig, sei wil
1025. Bach, No. 46: Schauet doch
1026. Bach, No. 123: Liebster Eman
1027. Bach, No. 19: Es erhub sich
1028. Bach, No. 8: Liebster Gott
1029. Bach, No. 21: Ich hatte viel Bekümmern
1030. Bach, No. 119: Preise, Jerusalem

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Händel, Georg Friedrich
[Concerto grosso, op. 6,
no. 12, B minor]
Concerto

Music

